

LIBERTY ADVOCATE.

WHEN POWERS ARE ASSUMED WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN DELEGATED, A NULLIFICATION OF THE ACT IS THE RIGHTFUL REMEDY.—Jefferson.

JAMES M. SMILEY, Editor.

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From the Vicksburg Whig.

GEN. BROWN AND A NATIONAL BANK.

We have already stripped the lion's skin from this brawler so thoroughly, that it would almost seem a useless waste of words to bestow any further attention upon the numerous changes and tergiversations which have marked his tortuous course in politics, but as he is still trying to impose himself upon the people, as he is still traversing the state making hard-money-locofoco-speeches, we must keep the little fellow under our protection a while longer, until we stamp the mark of falsehood and hypocrisy still deeper upon his brazen forehead. Our readers have not forgotten how boldly he denied ever having voted for the issuance of POST NOTES, and we are very certain they have not forgotten the manner in which we have, from time to time, fastened it upon him. Proof after proof we have advanced to sustain the charge, until we have riveted it on him, and we defy all his power to extricate himself from it, go where he will, it stares him in the face, in every county he has yet visited he has found it meeting him at every turn, and upon every stump he hears the damning evidence ringing in his ears.—Those of our readers who heard his speech at the Court House in this city, will, we doubt not, remember the bold and unqualified denial that he had EVER been in favor of a United States Bank. They will remember that when he read from the Whig, the charge made by the Southern Sun, that he was but a few years since in favor of a U. S. Bank—how emphatically and bitterly he denounced that charge as a malicious and base falsehood. They will remember how earnestly, and with what apparent sincerity he declared in the presence of that assembled multitude that he never was in favor of a National Bank. Will those who heard that bold and earnest declaration, believe, that when he made that statement, that he uttered what was known to be untrue? It is even so. He knew, when he uttered that sentence, that it was not true, he KNEW that he was at one time, in favor of a United States Bank, and he knew that his opinion was then on record, but with the consciousness of guilt he determined to put on a bold face, and brave it out by an unqualified denial, and unmeasured denunciation of all who should have the temerity to make the charge. But his braggadocio denunciations shall not save him; he may play the bully as much as he likes, it will not deter us a moment from exposing his utter disregard of truth, and his total destitution of principle upon all occasions, and if he is not perfectly callous to every manly emotion—if he is not lost to all sense of honor, we will make his bronzed cheek glow and burn with shame. We have said that he was in favor of a United States Bank. Now for the proof. We need scarcely remind our readers of the excitement which pervaded this whole country, from one extent to the other, in consequence of the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States, by the orders of President Jackson. It is fresh in the recollection of us all. No one can have forgotten the deep and intense excitement which then pervaded this vast Republic in all its length and breadth, petitions and memorials were pouring into Congress from every section of the country, public meetings were held in almost every county of every State in the Union, and hundreds of committees of the people were at Washington protesting against this high-handed and arbitrary exercise of Executive power. Our own State was not exempt from the distress or the excitement produced by it; meetings, numerous and respectfully attended were held all over the State, and the voice of Mississippi was almost unanimous against the course of the administration in relation to the U. S. Bank. Among numerous other meetings held in this State, one was held at Gallatin in Copiah county, on the 13th March, 1834.—The following official account of its proceedings are extracted from the Vicksburg Register of that time:

PUBLIC MEETING AT GALLATIN.

Agreeable to previous notice given, a large and respectable number of citizens of the town of Gallatin and county of Copiah, without distinction of party, met at the Court-house, on Thursday evening, 13th instant, to take into consideration the deranged state of the currency, the alarming and increasing distress produced by it, and the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States.

Buckner Harris, Esq. was unanimously called to the chair, and Rowland Johnson, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated briefly and explicitly the object of the meeting. A. G. BROWN, Esq., moved that the Chair appoint a committee of five persons to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings and sentiments of this meeting, which was carried unanimously.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen: S. H. Johnson, Wm. Barnes, A. G. BROWN, C. J. Smith, and Wm. J. Wilfong.

The committee, after retiring a short time, returned, and submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were UNANIMOUSLY adopted.

Whereas, it is known by actual experience, to nearly every member of this community, that an unprecedented pecuniary pressure is felt throughout the country. One not merely imaginary in its character, and spoken of for

party effect, but resting with almost intolerable weight upon every individual, who, in their respective relations to the others, and duty to themselves, are compelled to cry out in the language of supplication for relief. And further, that as we have the right AS YET to meet in a peaceable manner to deliberate on public measures.—

Therefore be it
1st Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the derangement of the currency of the country, originated in the shock sustained by public credit, by the removal of the deposits of the public money from their legitimate and constitutional depository in the Bank of the United States and branches, to the vaults of other banks, not known to be solvent, if indeed such is the case.

2d. Resolved, That it is not the wish of this meeting, (consisting as it does of a majority of the friends of the administration,) in an unfeeling manner to arraign the conduct of the high officers who originated the measures, and upon whose responsibility and agency alone it has consummated, before the grand tribunal of public opinion; but in a mild and respectful manner to express their own by saying that the whole procedure was without CAUSE, UNAUTHORIZED by the Constitution, and evinces a destitution of financial and political sagacity no less surprising than the want of it is about to prove injurious.

3d. Resolved, That the assumption of powers by the President of the United States, neither constitutionally confined by expression or implication, is dangerous to the liberties of the people, calculated to create feelings of jealousy and distrust, which should never exist in any government, and is in fact a gigantic stride towards DESPOTISM.

4th. Resolved, That the present Executive has assumed and exercised powers neither given by expression or implication, and that it is the duty of every citizen to protest against it.

5th. Resolved, That WE SANCTION THE COURSE THAT OUR SENATORS IN CONGRESS, AND OUR REPRESENTATIVE, HON. HARRY CAGE, HAVE PURSUED IN RELATION TO THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THAT WE DESIRE THEM TO DO EVERYTHING IN THEIR POWER CONSISTENTLY WITH THEIR HIGH CHARACTERS AS INDIVIDUALS, AND REPRESENTATIVES, TOWARDS RESTORING THE CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRY TO ITS FORMER UNIFORMITY AND SOUNDNESS.

6th. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the President and Secretary, and printed in the Gallatin Intelligencer, and that a copy be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

When on motion, the meeting adjourned.
B. HARRIS, Chairman
ROWLAND JOHNSON, Secretary.

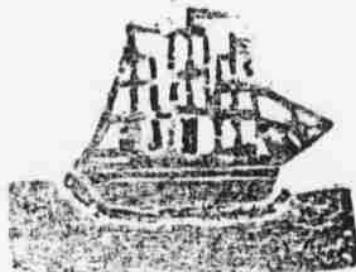
Here then was a meeting, in Copiah, in which GEN. BROWN was a chief actor, expressing views directly at variance with the course pursued by Gen. Jackson, in relation to the very institution to which he now says he was always opposed. Here was meeting, the objects of which were "explicitly" stated to be to express their opposition to the course pursued by Gen. Jackson, and their approbation of the course pursued by Messrs. Poindexter, Black and Cage, in relation to the Bank of the United States. Gen. Brown heard the objects of the meeting stated "explicitly" he knew what had been the course of Gen. Jackson on the subject of the Bank, and he knew also that Messrs. Poindexter, Black and Cage, had been in direct opposition to him. After hearing the objects of the meeting "explicitly" stated, Gen. Brown moved for the appointment of a committee to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the feelings and sentiments of that meeting, and was appointed on that committee. After deliberation the committee reported and the following was the 5th resolution:

"Resolved, That WE SANCTION the course that our Senators in Congress, and our Representative, Hon. Harry Cage, have pursued IN RELATION TO THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, and that we desire them to do every thing in their power, consistently with their high characters as individuals and Representatives, towards restoring the currency of the country to its former uniformity and soundness."

Here then Gen. Brown "sanctions" the course pursued by Messrs. Poindexter, Black and Cage, "in relation to the Bank of the United States."—And need we ask any one what was the course of these gentlemen on that subject? Need we say that this much abused institution found no able advocates and defenders in the Senate chamber than were Messrs. Black and Poindexter? Need we tell the reader that Harry Cage stood up in the House of Representatives long and manfully in favor of it, and in opposition to the policy of Gen. Jackson? It is well known that upon this question, Messrs. Poindexter and Black both separated from the President, and for his able and eloquent advocacy of a National Bank in opposition to Gen. Jackson's wishes, Mr. Poindexter drew down upon himself the concentrated wrath of the whole party throughout the Union.

Yet with a full knowledge of the course which our Senators and our Representatives had pursued, with a full knowledge that they were the warm, as well as the able champions of a National Bank. Gen. Brown reported a resolution SANCTIONING their course. He not only reported it, but he voted for it. It was passed without a dissenting voice. Gen. Brown among the rest, voting in the affirmative.—Shall we, then, with this resolution, staring him in the face, with the recorded votes and speeches of Messrs. Black, Poindexter and Cage in favor of a National Bank, laying aside by side with it—shall we be told now that Gen. Brown never was in favor of a Bank of the United States? Shall we be told that Gen.

Brown was ignorant of what he was doing, that he did not know what he was saying?—Or was he merely playing the hypocrite for the purpose of chiming in with a majority of the county in which he lived and floating upon the current of popular favor? Was he really a United States Bank man? Did he honestly approve of the sentiments contained in the resolutions which he reported, and for which he voted? If he did then he was a United States Bank man, and in making the denial, he has stated what is false. If he did not he was acting deceitfully, and in bad faith; he was pretending to what he did not believe, and deserves the execration and detestation of all honorable men. In which of the dilemmas will he take his position? Will he admit that he approved of these resolutions, and that he was in favor of a National Bank, and that in denying it now he is guilty of declaring what is positively false? Or, will he candidly confess that when he supported the resolution sanctioning the course of Messrs. Black, Poindexter, and Cage, that he was in reality opposed to it, and that he voted for it merely because he thought it popular, and that in doing so he acted the part of a contemptible hypocrite? We care not which he takes. We have him safe enough in the net, and he may get out when he can. We will add but one word more. Will honorable men vote for a man who has been again and again convicted of telling downright and palpable untruths? We cannot believe it.



DO NOT GIVE UP THE SHIP.

The ship of state is about to sink, if not repaired soon—her captain is ignorant, has but a smattering of National Navigation, would suit much better for cabin-boy, as his talent, (if he has any,) is smartness and affability; her helm's man is wild and selfish, and cares not for ship, nor owners; his attention is fixed on the gold she contains; the mate's whole attention is to become captain so that he could direct the ship to the slave trade; the sailors are ignorant and careless, not caring what becomes of the ship. All their concern is promotion and their wages paid promptly in gold, and they fight off any honest and capable sailors who are employed by the owners of the ship—she is often richly laden but her whole cargo is as often carried off by the crew, and the owners run in debt by her officers. We predict if the owners do not soon discharge the present crew their ship will be sold by the sheriff, and the owners, many of them, entirely broken up—be wise, discharge the present crew, choose honest and capable officers, procure honest and faithful sailors, and your ship may yet become profitable to the owners, as she has been heretofore. But the greatest danger is if they get their sub-treasury scheme adopted, ship's crew, gold and all, will sail to Europe. Then the owners will be rowed up Salt river to the head waters.

From the World, edited by Russell Jarvis.
POLITICS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Whoever carefully studies the federal constitution, and the history of our country for the last twenty years, will perceive that the great defect of the system is the executive patronage. The generation which achieved the revolution, having just thrown off the tyranny of a monarchy, sat down to devise their fundamental laws, under a full recollection of its oppressions, and of the toils and sufferings and blood through which they had passed. They were therefore very jealous of every thing bearing the semblance of royalty or aristocracy, and endeavored to establish a representative democracy, with the three powers of government so well defined and equally balanced, that each should be an effectual check to the other two. And they did devise the best system of government in theory which the world ever witnessed. But as the convention which made the federal constitution, and the State conventions which adopted it, consisted of men remarkable for sagacity, how came they to overlook the evils to which this extensive patronage of the executive has led? They relied too much on the honesty of posterity, and did not foresee the gigantic increase of the country. They knew and relied on, for they had tried, each other.—In looking around for men to fill the Presidency, they saw Washington, Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, Hancock, Henry, Pendleton, Lee; and they could not imagine that such men would abuse a trust so exalted. These were their standards for leaders, and they thought such would always grow up under those institutions which they had inherited and rescued, and those which they were devising. They were in the midst of a wise and honest people whose more than Roman virtues had been thoroughly proved; and they did not, could not believe that under the blessings of liberty, the posterity of such a people would degenerate.—They did not see that in the lapse of half a century, three millions of people would be sextupled and that the whole would be maddened by a spirit of speculation. They made the federal constitution for their own generation and a posterity like it, and did not anticipate an all too radical change of character. Had they foreseen the present, they would not have armed a presidency with a patronage that renders it more formidable than even a crown.

But the country has changed. Three millions of people have grown to Eighteen, and a few scores of federal officers are augmented to two hundred thousand, every one of whom receives his appointment directly or indirectly from the President. This army of office holders, depending upon his will, enables the pres-

ident to control the whole legislative power, and renders the government a practical monarchy. Let us suppose the House of Representatives and Senate so nearly divided upon partisan grounds as to render a majority of ten in the first and five in the second upon any question of public interest. If the president can change six votes in one and three in the other, his own views of the question become the law of the land. Among these two hundred thousand officers, could he not find nine that would suit members of Congress? Seats in the cabinet, foreign commissions, "electorships of the principal ports, auditorships, and collectorships in the treasury are things desirable, even to members of Congress, and sometimes remove the most obstinate constitutional and other scruples. Who can fail to see, that, with such means of influence the president is master of the legislative power? But we cannot more forcibly exhibit the dangers of executive patronage, than in the language of Mr. Van Buren, when a Senator in Congress. In his report to the Senate in the winter of 1829, on the celebrated resolution in favor of "retrenchment and reform," he says:

"We must look forward to the time when the nomination of the President can carry any man through the Senate, his recommendation can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress; when the principle of public election will be open and avowed. The president wants my vote, and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for. What will this be but the government of one man? And what is the government of one man but a monarchy?"

Such was the language of Mr. Van Buren, when a Senator in Congress, speaking in reference to the Presidency of Mr. John Quincy Adams. It was natural for the people to suppose that on reaching an influential station in the federal government, under the presidency of General Jackson, and finally reaching the Presidency, the statesman who could so clearly see and so forcibly describe the dangers of the executive patronage, would make every possible exertion to restrain it, and redeem the legislative power of the government from its destructive influence. But has the expectation been answered? Did Mr. Van Buren, when exercising great influence under the presidency of General Jackson, endeavor to prevent the executive patronage from being used to prevent the independent action of Congress? Let every Republican remember a written promise to a speaker of the federal House of Representatives, to appoint him to a foreign mission.—Has Mr. Van Buren, since he reached the Presidency, exhibited to Congress the dangers of executive patronage, or recommended any measure for restraining it? Almost twelve years have elapsed since he made this memorable report to the senate; and though for nearly the whole of this period he has occupied the stations of Secretary of State, Vice President and President, he has done or recommended nothing to restrain the evil which he once so clearly saw and forcibly described! And yet upon his own premises, he has the power of correction. He said that the recommendation of the President could carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress. Mr. Van Buren has been President for three years, and has not recommended any measure to restrain executive patronage. What is the conclusion? The necessary irresistible conclusion? That Mr. Van Buren does not wish to deprive the presidency of this overwhelming power, at least during his own administration?

Tens of thousands of honest men, good patriots, inflexible republicans, support Mr. Van Buren for the next presidency, believing him to be, like themselves, a pure patriot, and a sincere republican. We ask these men to consider Mr. Van Buren's own description of the federal government under this overwhelming influence of the executive. He says it is the government of one man, a monarchy! Here, then, we find Mr. Van Buren administering a government which he pronounces a monarchy, and a monarchy through the very power vested in himself, without the slightest effort to reform its monarchical features. Is Mr. Van Buren a republican? Can that man be a republican who, before he reached the presidency, pronounced the federal government a monarchy through a certain power in the President, and now that he has reached the presidency, clings fast to the power? Is Mr. Van Buren a patriot, or before he reached the presidency, pronounced the presidency, pronounces a certain power destructive to public liberty, and after he reaches the presidency, clings fast to that power? We ask every honest man, pure patriot, and sincere republican in the United States, of whatever partisan denomination, to consider these questions; to think of these things.

We take no partisan view of political questions, for to us all parties are indifferent, when considered merely as parties. We have no partialities to gratify, no hopes to fulfill, no fears to assuage in the next presidential election, beyond the hopes and fears which every American ought to entertain for his country.—We care not who is President, if the presidency is honestly and ably filled, and therefore we speak not for any candidate now or likely to be in nomination. We have proclaimed our preference, but it is not for Mr. Van Buren, or Mr. Clay, or General Harrison. It is for one who has not the slightest prospect of a nomination for the next presidency. We therefore can speak impartially and independently, and we do speak without the least reference to the parties into which the country is divided. We speak for the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country; and we say that according to Mr. Van Buren's own showing, the country is in imminent danger from executive patronage. We therefore call upon all sincere republicans, of whatever partisan denomination, to unite in reforming the federal government of its monarchical features.

Citizens of the United States! Patriots!—Republicans! Think of these things! Think!

There seems to be a general dislike, in the fine country of ours, to follow the free, healthy and independent business of farming. Most of our young men, educated or uneducated, seem to have an overweening anxiety to live by their wits. This fatal mistake is often the result of the false and misgoverned pride of the parent. Professional men, farmers, mechanics and traders, all teach their children, so act in connection with them, as to impress it on their minds, that it is not respectable work. In many cases, the fond, but weak mother, puts into the head of little Bobby, fat hats, broad cloth coats, ruffled shirts, and "shoe-boots," before he should be permitted to cut his acquaintance with draw-slips, and long sleeved aprons. Multitudes can make a fast, but numbers can never make virtue vict over evil good. It is not less true, that restraint of passion and active, useful employments are necessary for personal and social happiness, than that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." With us, labor is not only the means of individual independence, but it is the only enduring source of national prosperity. "It is more precious than the mines of Mexico—more valuable than countless wealth. It is not only the foundation, but the main ariel of our confederacy; unite it with education and they form a tower of strength upon which our liberties remains forever. The precious metals of the earth may exalt a nation to the highest altitude of transient glory; but like the brilliant phenomena that illuminate the heavens, they dazzle for a moment, and, as in the case of Spain, sink into darkness and gloom.—Not so with the labor of man—it strikes for bolder and more enduring good—glory is centered in the earth, and we behold in it the strides of internal improvement, the success of invention, the perfection of all the mechanical arts, the application of science to husbandry, the formation of the habits, and the inculcation of those exalted moral principles which give durability to our institutions, and raise and elevate man to his true station in the scale of existence. Industry is the grand lever upon which this mighty nation must depend for its continued growth and prosperity; and indolence does not more retard its usefulness than false pride does to bring it into disrepute; and the one will have to be suppressed, and the other subdued, before we can attain that personal exemption from adventitious ills, that social independence and civic renown which our soil and climate and our most excellent institutions would warrant us to expect. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground," is the high behest of Heaven and he that disregards it, sooner or later finds in his shattered fortune, in his insatiable desires, in his vicious habits, in his wrecked health, and in the insignificance and contempt of the position he occupies in society, that the "way of transgressors is indeed hard."—Southern Cultivator.

From the New York correspondent of Buckingham's New England Galaxy:

"By the by—you have heard that Mrs. Shaw, a leading actress, has had a difficulty with her husband. The matter has got into chancery, where I guess it will for some time, or longer remain. The facts of the case is, that Mrs. S. being exceedingly popular, commands a heavy salary, (\$89 at present,) per week, by which she has, since their marriage, in October, 1833, entirely supported her dear "Edward Charles James." The latter was bred a physician, which profession he has abandoned for that of a "petticoat pensioner." He has of late abused her in a most shameful manner; and to cap the climax has taken away all her furniture, dresses, &c., which he deposited in a certain store for sale. An injunction from the chancery court has, however, prevented the sacrifice of the property, and also deprived him of further revenues from the box office. The lady is engaged at the Bowery for one year, where she will probably remain despite the efforts of her husband to the contrary. In her bill she sets forth griefs in the strongest light how he has frequently beaten and bruised her in a most brutal manner, presenting a pistol to her head, threatening to shoot her, &c. The husband has recently a connexion with another man named Earl—published in a penny sheet, called the "Roscind," in which the principal objects of vituperation and slander, have been Mrs. Shaw and Mr. Hamblin. The public, however, adjudge these "jokes as quite harmless," and are unanimous for the lady.—But I am in too great haste to write more at present, so wait a week, and I'll try again.

Yours,
FELIX.

Condition of the Women in Europe.—Professor Stowe, of Cincinnati, states the following facts, in a recent number of the American Biblical Repository.

"We have, in the United States, no idea of the hopeless poverty to which the great mass of the people in other countries are condemned. Millions of industrious and virtuous females in Europe can afford in the severest weather to keep a fire only an hour or two in the morning. Coarse black bread and water alone constitute the useful food of the laboring people, and happy do they consider themselves if they get enough of this. The women bring the produce from the fields and take it to the market in long baskets fastened to their shoulders; and in none of the slave states which I have visited have I ever seen negro women drudging in such tedious out of door labor as falls to the lot of the laboring women of Germany and France. And all this they do for less than the bare necessities of life. In one of the most fertile and wealthy provinces of gay, polite, sunny France, I have seen blooming girls of from twelve to eighteen lugging manure into the vineyards in baskets."

Remedy for Hard Times.—More ploughing on LAND BANKS, & less discounting on PAPER BANKS.